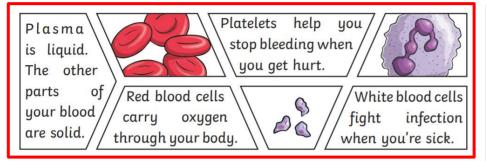
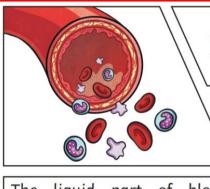
Year 6 Knowledge Organiser Science - Staying Alive

Q1. What is blood and why is it essential for life?





Blood transports:

gases (mostly oxygen and carbon dioxide);

nutrients (including water);

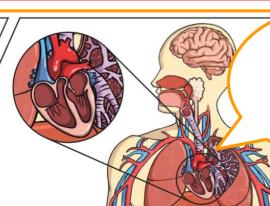
· waste products.

The liquid part of blood contains water and protein. This is called plasma.

The **heart** pumps blood to the lungs to get oxygen.

It then pumps this

oxygenated blood around the body.



Q2. Why is the heart one of the most important organs?

Q4. How are

nutrients and water

transported in

animals and

humans?

Key Vocabulary

Heart: muscle, aorta, arteries, veins.

Blood: red blood cells (carry oxygen/carbon dioxide), white blood cells (protect against infections), platelets (repair damaged cells/help clot wounds), plasma (watery substance that enables the blood to move easily).

<u>Diet</u> - balanced diet, proteins, carbohydrates, vitamins, minerals, fats, fibre, calcium.

<u>Exercise</u> - regular aerobic exercise good for the body

Healthy - in a good physical or mental condition

<u>Drugs</u> - can be <u>harmful</u> to the body

The circulatory system is a **network** within the body that consists of blood, blood vessels, and the heart. It supplies tissues in the body with nutrients and oxygen, and also transports hormones and removes waste products that the body doesn't need.

Regular exercise:

- strengthens muscles including the heart muscle:
- improves circulation;
- increases the amount of oxygen around the body;
- releases brain chemicals which help you feel calm and relaxed;
- helps you sleep more easily;
- strengthens bones.

It can even help to stop us from getting ill.

A healthy diet involves eating

the right types of nutrients in



Drugs, alcohol and smoking have negative effects the body.



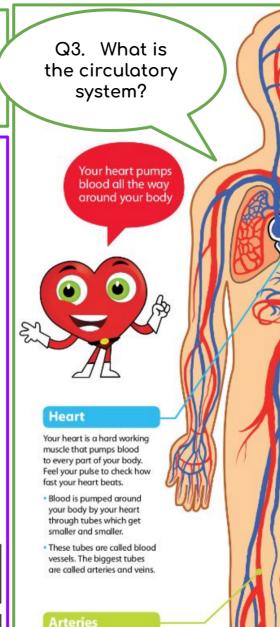












Arteries carry bright red

blood full of oxygen from your

heart to all parts of your body.



These are very tiny tubes that join arteries to veins.

British Heart

Foundation

Veins

Veins collect blood from the capillaries and carry it back to your heart and lungs to get more oxygen. The blood in your veins is darker in colour because of low oxygen levels.

Lungs

The right side of your heart sends blood to the lungs to pick up oxygen. Bright red blood full of oxygen then returns to the left side of your heart ready to be pumped out around the body in the arteries.

Inside our blood

When red blood cells carry oxygen it makes your blood bright red. White blood cells help fight infections





- Blood carries nutrients from food around your body which helps you grow.
- Platelets make your blood stickier to help it clot.

